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## Co-operation With Industry

ABOUT fifteen years ago the University of Cincinnati, under the lead of Dean Herman Schneider, originated an interesting plan to co-ordinate the technical training of the University with the practical work of industry. Under this plan students spend alternate periods in the college classroom and in the factory.

While in the factory the student works as a regular workman under every day shop conditions and under the same restrictions as to hours and discipline as any one else. Over a thousand students of the University of Cincinnati are now working on this basis in approximately 250 concerns. The University instruction and shop work are co-ordinated by a trained specialist.

The system has been completely successful. The manufacturers who are co-operating endorse it heartily. It has opened for them a valuable source of supply for their own technical and executive personnel. It has given them men with capacity for leadership, who are at the same time familiar with their special needs.

The system has been equally valuable to the student. He gains while he is in college a healthy respect for the wisdom that is outside of the college; he learns how much backache there is in a \$10 bill; he becomes familiar with the working conditions which underlie the philosophy of management; last and most important, he learns to know and live with and respect workmen.

New York University, which values educational initiative, and has itself known the joy of pioneering, in other directions, gladly acknowledges its indebtedness in this field to the University of Cincinnati.

With some modifications, this system will be put into operation this summer at New York University in connection with the course in Industrial Engineering, under the direction of Professor Joseph W. Roe, now President of the American Society of Industrial Engineers. It will become one more of the many ways whereby the University is co-ordinating theoretical instruction with practical experience and is helping in a genuine and effective way to bring about a closer co-operation and warmer sympathy between various groups that make up the productive forces of our civilization.

Emile Ellsworth Brown  
Chancellor,  
New York University

No. 14 in a series of informal talks published by the University of Cincinnati, 512 Fifth Avenue, New York City.



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Baby's tender skin requires mild, soothing properties such as are found in Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum. The Soap is so sweet, pure and cleansing and the Ointment so soothing and healing, especially when baby's skin is irritated. Cuticura Talcum is also ideal for baby.

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# FRENCH KEEL SUBMARINES

## BIG POWERS TAKE UP SUBMARINE QUESTION

Continued from Preceding Page.

viewed that the other Powers would do the same thing. That was the British offer to the world and he believed that it was a greater contribution to the cause of humanity than even the limitation of capital ships.

However, it was useless to be blind to the facts of the position and he hardly hoped to carry with him all the Powers present at that table, though he believed that in the end all civilized Powers would come round to the British point of view.

In any event the British Empire delegation did not intend that the settlement in regard to capital ships should be effected if they failed to carry their point in regard to the abolition of submarines. Should he fail to convince his colleagues he could nevertheless welcome any suggestion for the reduction and restriction of submarines which they might like to make, and in particular he would accept the greatest interest in the proposals of his French colleagues which had been promised earlier in the day.

Shows Where U. S. Is in Lead.

Upon the conclusion of Lord Lee's remarks the chairman said that he did not intend then to comment upon the very able and powerful argument of Lord Lee to which the members of the committee had listened with the greatest interest. He merely wished to interpolate a statement giving the figures supplied by the American naval experts and upon which the American proposal was based, concerning the tonnage of submarines. The figures were as follows: Great Britain, 24,484 tons; France, 42,850 tons; Italy, 20,228 tons, and Japan, 31,000 tons.

The United States has, therefore, 55,000 tons, which is prepared to reduce. The reduction is slight, but it is a reduction. It was, of course, not the intention to increase, but to reduce.

Upon the conclusion of the statement of Lord Lee, the chairman of the committee, Mr. C. W. Morse, of New York, merely wished to interpolate a statement giving the figures supplied by the American naval experts and upon which the American proposal was based, concerning the tonnage of submarines. The figures were as follows: Great Britain, 24,484 tons; France, 42,850 tons; Italy, 20,228 tons, and Japan, 31,000 tons.

The French delegation recalled the fact that the question of the use of submarines had already been dealt with during the discussions at the peace conference, as well as by the League of Nations, and that public opinion had shown itself favorable to the continuance of submarines.

Call It Defensive Weapon.

The French delegation believed that the submarine was preeminently a defensive weapon, especially for nations scantily supplied with capital ships. In its present state the submarine had proved itself to be unequal to gaining control of the sea, and could not be considered as a dominating weapon.

Moreover, it was undeniable that the submarine could be used under honorable conditions; and it was certain that these conditions should be examined, discussed and formulated in such a way as to determine the laws of sea warfare in conformity with the lessons and precepts drawn from the late war. In view of these facts the French delegation therefore felt called upon to give its opinion on the use of the submarine under the restrictions already outlined. It wished to point out that in view of the technical considerations governing the use at sea of these vessels, as they are to frequent withdrawal from service, it was necessary for a navy to possess a number of them which would be proportionate to the needs of national defense. The French delegation wished, moreover, to observe that the use of large submarines was, under existing conditions, undoubtedly more in accordance with the laws of humanity, which demand that the crews of torpedoed vessels should be rescued. Finally, submarines with a large cruising radius are, in the opinion of the French delegation, necessary to assure the defense of distant colonies and possessions, as well as to maintain the safety of lines of communication between the mother country and the possessions or colonies for which she is responsible.

Italians Also Disagree.

Mr. Schanzer said: "We have been listening with the greatest attention and interest to the remarks of Lord Lee's speech. In the name of the Italian delegation I wish to declare with the greatest sympathy upon anything that can make war less inhuman. The Italian delegate in this conference proposed the abolition of these gases."

"Nevertheless, the submarine question is mainly one of technical nature. Lord Lee has asserted that submarines are not efficient means of defense. Our naval experts do not share this opinion. They think that the submarine is still an indispensable weapon for the defense of the Italian coast, which have a very great extension and along which some of our main centers, our principal railways and a number of our most important industrial establishments are situated. Our naval experts are further of the opinion that submarines are necessary to protect the lines of communication of our country, which for the greater part depends upon the sea for its supplies. We are not ready to-day to resolve these doubts of a technical character."

"We venture to observe, moreover, that we do not think this conference, in which only two Powers are represented, could resolve the question of submarines, which can concern many other Powers which are not present here. For these reasons and in spite of our appreciation of the humanitarian sentiment expressed by Lord Lee, we are not to-day in measure to associate ourselves with the proposal of abolishing submarines, and we are not authorized to do so."

Japan Also Dismisses.

Mr. Hanihara said that Japan was unconditionally opposed to all abusive uses of submarines, such as those recently committed by a certain nation; however, Japan felt that a legitimate use of submarine was justified, as well as necessary, from the point of view of defense. He suggested that the international rules of war be so modified as vigorously to guard against abusive use of submarines.

Following Mr. Hanihara's remarks, the chairman observed that, as had been indicated by the remarks of the delegates, he thought that all would not fail to be deeply impressed by the statement of Lord Lee, supported as it was by the very definite statement of facts as to the use of submarines. He thought that one clear and definite point of view emerged in which all were agreed, i. e., that there was no disposition to tolerate on any plea of necessity the illegal use of the submarine as practiced in the late war and that there should be no difficulty in preparing and announcing to the world a statement of the intention of the nations represented at the conference that submarines must observe the well-established principles of international law regarding visit and search in attacks on merchant ships.

Hughes Points Out Obstacles.

Much could be done in clarifying this position and in defining what uses of submarines are considered contrary to humanity and to the well defined prin-

ciples of international law. The recommendation might go further not only regarding what were considered to be the rules regarding use of submarines but also what the limitations upon their use should be. He understood that the crux of the controversy is as to the use of the submarine as a weapon of defense. Lord Lee had said that it was of little value as such and hence its continued use should not be tolerated.

Lord Lee had pointed out that there were only five nations present. The chairman could not agree, however, that these were in the same position regarding submarines as they were regarding capital ships, since in the matter of capital ships they represented the potency of competition, whereas, when dealing with submarines—a more cheap-made weapon—they were dealing with what other nations could produce if they chose. Even if they were ready to adopt the principle suggested by the British delegation they would still have to go on to consider the matter of defense. Upon the question whether the submarine was of value for defense each nation must take the opinion of its naval experts. Indications of these different points of view had already been manifested. He would not at this time make any announcement of the position of the United States, except to add to the expressions of detestation of the abuse of the submarine and of the ruthless—the illegal methods, as they have been continually called—of their employment during the war.

He wished, however, to read a report. The President had appointed an advisory committee to aid the American delegation. The members of this committee were gathered together, men and women, from all fields of activity, from all parts of the country, and represented every shade of public opinion. The committee had considered this subject and the sub-committee to which it was referred was headed by a distinguished admiral of the American Navy. The report was debated in full committee and was unanimously adopted. It was then referred to the advisory committee. He read this report, not as an opinion of the American Government but as a report of the advisory committee, which was created in order that the American delegation might be advised as to public opinion.

The chairman then read the following report on submarines adopted by the advisory committee of the American delegation on December 21, 1921: "In the recent world war the submarine was used in four general ways: (A) Unlimited use against both enemy and neutral non-combatant merchant vessels. (B) Use against enemy combatant vessels. (C) Use as mine planters. (D) Use as scouts. "Whatever is said about unlimited warfare by submarines is also true of limited warfare by surface craft. The rules of war. The Confederate cruisers destroyed all property, but not lives. The English expected the Germans in the latter part of the world war to use surface craft for unlimited warfare and had provided means to offset this. However, the Germans with one exception were unable to get out of the North Sea. The Moers, a surface ship, sank already outlined. It wished to point out that in view of the technical considerations governing the use at sea of these vessels, as they are to frequent withdrawal from service, it was necessary for a navy to possess a number of them which would be proportionate to the needs of national defense. The French delegation wished, moreover, to observe that the use of large submarines was, under existing conditions, undoubtedly more in accordance with the laws of humanity, which demand that the crews of torpedoed vessels should be rescued. Finally, submarines with a large cruising radius are, in the opinion of the French delegation, necessary to assure the defense of distant colonies and possessions, as well as to maintain the safety of lines of communication between the mother country and the possessions or colonies for which she is responsible."

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Well Adapted for Mine Laying.

"The submarine carries the same weapons as surface vessels, i. e., torpedoes, mines and guns. There is no prohibition of their use on surface craft and there can be none on submarines. Submarines are particularly well adapted to use mines and torpedoes. They can approach to the desired spot without being seen, lay their mines or discharge their torpedoes and then make their escape. "The best defense against them is eternal vigilance and high speed. This causes added fatigue to the personnel and greater wear to the machinery. The submarine is a man-of-war in the vicinity may so wear down a fleet that when it meets the enemy it will be so exhausted as to make its defeat a simple matter. "The submarine as a man-of-war has a very vital part to play. It has come to stay. It may strike without warning against combatant vessels, as surface ships may do also, but it must be required to observe the prescribed rules of surface craft when opposing merchantmen as at other times. "The submarine as a scout—As a scout the submarine has great possibilities. It is the one type of vessel capable of proceeding unopposed into distant enemy waters and maintain itself to observe and report enemy movements. At present its principal handicaps are poor habitability and lack of radio power to transmit its information. "However, these may be overcome in some degree in the future. Here, again, the submarine has come to stay. It has great value, a legitimate use, and no nation can deny its employment in this fashion."

U. S. Proposal Is Put In.

Then followed a statement of the proposal of the United States for limitation of naval armaments so far as submarines are concerned, as made at the opening session of the conference. "The report then continued: 'A nation possessing a great merchant marine, protected by a strong surface navy, quite naturally does not desire the added threat of submarine warfare brought against it. This is particularly the case if that nation gains its livelihood through overseas commerce. If the surface navy of such a nation were required to leave its home waters, it would be greatly to its advantage if the submarine threat were removed. "This could be accomplished by limiting the size of the submarine so that it would be restricted to defensive operation in its own home waters. On the other hand, if a nation owned a large merchant marine but its dependent upon seaborne commerce from territory close aboard it would be necessary to carry war to her. "It would be very natural for that nation to desire a large submarine force to protect the approaches to the sea to attack troop transports, supply ships, etc., of the enemy. Control of the surface of the sea only by the attacking power would not eliminate it from constant exposure and loss by submarine attacks."

Submarine Aid to U. S.

"The United States would never desire its navy to undertake unlimited submarine warfare. In fact, the spirit of fair play of the people would bring about the downfall of the administration which attempted to sanction its use. However, submarines acting legitimately from bases in our distant possessions would harass and greatly disturb an enemy attempting operations against them. They might even delay the fall of these possessions until our fleet could assemble and commence major operations. "It will be impossible for our fleet to protect our two long coast lines properly at all times. Submarines located at bases along both coasts will be useful as would be to attack any enemy who should desire to make raids on exposed positions. "The submarine is particularly an instrument of weak naval Powers. The business of the world is carried on upon the surface of the sea, and any navy which is dominant on the surface prefers to rely on that superiority. While navies comparatively weak, may but threaten dominance by developing a new form of attack to attain success through surprise. Hence, submarines have offered and secured advantages until the method of successful counter-attack has been developed."

Cruisers Lacking by U. S.

"The United States Navy lacks a proper number of cruisers. The law would be unable to cover the necessary area to obtain information. Submarines could greatly assist them as they cannot be driven in by enemy scouts. "The cost per annum of maintaining

batant craft causes change of ownership of merchant vessels only, provided the surface craft does not sink these ships, but these merchant vessels for the time being are rendered useless, they are not destroyed. The world does not lose them. The object of war on commerce is not to destroy shipping, but to deprive the enemy of its use. "Submarine warfare on commerce, if unlimited in character, injures the enemy and greatly injures the world as well. The world is so highly organized and so dependent on ocean transportation that shipping is essential to livelihood without it vast populations would starve. "At present when war breaks out belligerent vessels tend to transfer to neutral flags and also to fly false flags. This hampers lawful warfare by submarines as, owing to their great difficulty in making the proper visit and search, it is thus impossible for them to prevent belligerent commerce from going forward."

Results of U-Boat War.

"The net results of unlimited submarine warfare in the world war were: (a) Flagrant violations of international law; (b) Destruction of an enormous amount of wealth; (c) Unnecessary loss of many innocent lives; and (d) To draw into the war many neutrals. "Unlimited submarine warfare should be outlawed. Laws should be drawn up prescribing the methods of procedure of submarines against merchant vessels, both neutral and belligerent. These rules should accord with the rules observed by surface craft. Laws should also be made which prohibit the use of the submarine and flags and offensive arming of merchant vessels. "The use of false flags has already ceased in land warfare. No one can prevent an enemy from running 'amuck,' but immediately he does he outlaws himself and invites his defeat by bringing down the wrath of the world upon his head. If the submarine is required to operate under the same rules as combatant surface vessels, no objection can be raised as to its use against merchant vessels. The individual captains of submarines are no more likely to violate instructions from their government upon this subject than are captains of any other type of ship acting independently. "Submarines Against Combatant Ships—Against enemy men-of-war the submarine may be likened to the advance guard on land which hides in a tree or uses underbrush to conceal itself. If it is not totally annihilated, however, an ambuscade it suffers greatly if it is not totally annihilated. However, an ambuscade is entirely legitimate. In the same fashion a submarine during the advance operation from concealment and no nation cries out against this form of attack as illegal. Its navy simply becomes more vigilant, moves faster and uses its surface scouts to protect itself."

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The District Judge held that as the records are corporate records it makes no difference if Morse owns every share of the capital stock of the company as the transactions in the records are corporate transactions and not those of an individual. The case has gone over until to-day in order to give Mr. Lambert an opportunity to submit authorities on the question.

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